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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the New Year Address for 1993 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter, together with the New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung (part of national reunification) (see annex), circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung
(part of national reunification)

(Following is the part of a New Year Address for 1993 of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered at a Joint Meeting of the C.C. of the WPK, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council which was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on December 31,1992.)

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently made strenuous efforts to achieve the reunification of the country on the principle of national independence. For the past 20 years since our Party put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity by embodying the idea of reunification based on national independence, the national reunification movement has been expanded and developed steadily on a nationwide scale. In the course of this the north-south talks progressed to a high stage, with the result that at last an epoch-making advance could be achieved of adopting and effecting the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." The South Korean authorities are obstructing the implementation of the North-South Agreement under an unreasonable excuse and attempting to resume the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise today when the entire nation can look forward to the near future of reunification with hope and expectations.

This is an anti-national act designed to deny the principle of reunification on national independence and achieve their dishonest aim by relying on the foreign forces. The reunification desired by our nation is the reunification to realize national independence, but not the reunification to live shackled to others. If we intended to live subjected to others,we would not have needed to wage the protracted and arduous national-liberation struggle, nor would it be necessary for us to fight against the aggression and interference of foreign forces in the teeth of all sacrifices since our country's liberation. The principle of national independence is the fundamental principle of reunification from which we cannot stand back. Talking about negotiations and reunification while denying this principle is trifling with the nation; this should not be permitted.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will, in the future, too, make persistent efforts to reunify the country on the principle of national independence and by forming a confederation which is based on one nation, one state, two systems and two Governments. If anyone takes a sincere attitude to really settle the question of the

country's reunification on the standpoint of national independence, we will meet him or her, without questioning his or her past, and discuss the question of national reunification open-mindedly and make joint efforts to realize the cause of the country's reunification.

The question of Korea's reunification is a national issue which our nation should solve as the motive force and, at the same time, it is an international one for which the countries concerned should take responsibility and cooperate in every possible way. In order to solve the Korean question, the outcome of the Cold War, the countries concerned must renounce without hesitation their outdated policy of the Cold War period. To cling to the one-sided policy of the Cold War period, while threatening us militarily and putting economic pressure on us, is not an attitude to clear the aftereffect of Cold War: it is running against the trend of the times. When the countries concerned take the stands to solve the Korean question fairly to meet the demand of the times and the principle of international justice, they will be able to fulfil their shares of responsibility and duty in the Korean question: this will also exert favorable influence on improving the relations between our country and these countries.

There are still obstacles and difficulties in the way to our country's reunification. However, our people's cause of reunification which is advancing in accordance with the principle of national independence will unfailingly emerge victorious.

The present international situation is complex, but the independent foreign policy of the Government of our Republic is invariable. In future, too, the Government of our Republic will continue to implement the foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship. However complex the situation is, we will hold fast to independence, be faithful to the revolutionary principle and our international duty and will make every possible effort to make the whole world independent and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and with the peoples of many other countries around the world.